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cation wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Taft and Bryan.

TAFT's prospects seem to be at a standstill in the South. They like him personally down that way, and for that reason, perhaps, they looked the other way while the great corporations worked through their agents to secure the nomination of BRYAN by the Democrats.

It was well and shrewdly done, we must admit. Nobody knows to this day exactly how South Carolina, for example, was "instructed" for BRYAN, when the districts did not instruct and the only Bryan man of importance, Mr. WILLIAM E. GONZALES of the Columbia State, was beaten as a delegate.

A similar mystery occurred at the Roanoke convention in Virginia. The members were lukewarm and hesitating. Any bold and strong man who chose to make a fight against the insensate clamor of the Bryan henchmen could easily have defeated them and left Virginia free. Things went the other way, however and so in Virginia as in South Carolina we have a delegation supposed to be pledged to BRYAN, but in fact indifferent to his fate.

This state of things exists elsewhere Local controversies account for the Bryan instructions in Tennessee and Kentucky. And so on, But the outcome in Georgia has halted the triumphant march of TAFT, meaning the spread of Southern fervor for BRYAN'S nomination. It is perfectly well understood, of course, that unless the Democrats when they assemble at Denver can be induced to select BRYAN as their standard bearer TAFT's chances of election will be sensibly diminished. He can win over the Peerless One hands down, but as against Johnson or GRAY or Judson Harmon his chances recede into the penumbra of possibility.

Everybody understands this. THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT understands it more vividly than any one else. And should BRYAN fail of nomination by the Democracy none will be so profoundly disturbed and agitated as those who want to see TAFT made President next November.

Railways and the State in France.

It is seldom that the French Senate arrays itself against a considerable majority of the Chamber of Deputies, but this it nearly did on Thursday, June 25, when the purchase of the Western Railway Company by the State was under discussion. The purchase was finally authorized by a vote of 151 to 116, but an attempt to postpone the execution of the measure was defeated by only three votes. As for the proposed delay, Premier CLEMENCEAU left his followers free to act as they chose, but told them that he should feel constrained to resign if the principle of purchase was not upheld. The assertion itself was of grave political significance, and had it been carried out would have established a

new precedent. It hitherto has been maintained that under the Constitution of 1875 a Ministry is accountable to the Chamber of Deputies, but not to the Senate. That certainly has been the regular practice, though there have been four exceptions to the rule. Thus in 1876 the Cabinet resigned because the Senate rejected a measure which it was requested to adopt. In this case, however, the Ministers had already been beaten in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1883 the Fallières Ministry resigned because the Senate tirew out a bill for the expulsion of members of families that had reigned in France. In this instance the Cabinet was disunited and in a feeble condition before the vote in the Senate took place. Again in 1890 the Senate, by a vote condemning the economic policy of the Government. brought about a Cabinet crisis, but the Ministry was already divided within itself and had almost been ruptured a few days before. There is no doubt. however, that in 1896 the question of the responsibility of the Ministers to the Senate was fairly raised. On this occasion the Senate forced Premier Bour-GEOIS to resign, but it was enabled to Go so only because the Ministerial majority in the Chamber of Deputies was highly precarious. Had the Deputies been so thoroughly in earnest as to force a deadlock between the chambers the benate could not have refused its consent to a dissolution of Parliament and would unquestionably have given way had the subsequent elections resulted in a victory for the Cabinet. In view of these facts it is patent that M. CLEMENCEAU would have made a new departure had he fulfilled his threat of resigning in the event of the Senate's refusing to sanction in principle the State's purchase of rail-

It is well known that when railways were introduced in France the State undertook, so far as nine main lines were concerned, to pay for the cutting of the roadbeds, the towns and districts served by the lines defraying part of the expense. The concessionary companies, on the other hand, agreed to build the

bought up by the State on the termination of the concession. Subsequently that in recent years the payments on account of the guarantee of interest have gradually been decreasing, and some companies have been able to refund part of the loans received from the State. The nationalization of French railways is bound to come eventually, and the question now under discussion is simply whether the process shall be applied to the so-called "Western Railway" forthwith. If matters are allowed to follow their natural course on the terms stated in the conventions between the concessionary companies and the State, the latter will by and by-for the most part in the course of about fifty years-become the owner of all the French railway systems without having to pay for anything outside of the rolling stock and the workshops.

The opposition to the hastening of the nationalization of railways is based principally on the objection that the State could not manage them economically. It would be subjected continually, and especially just before general elections, to the pressure of demands for increased wages and diminished hours of labor. By way of reply Fremier CLEMENCEAU pointed out that the State in France already manages 4,000 kilometers of railway, and inferentially might manage 9,000. Not being a Socialist, M. CLE-MENCEAU does not advocate the monopolization of all industries by the State, but insists that as regards the great railway companies the State's power of regulation and control is inadequate and ought therefore in flagrant cases to be superseded by nationalization.

Buildings in Earthquake Zones.

In a recent article in the Geographical Journal Professor JACQUES W. RED-WAY calculates that "San Francisco has paid more than a quarter of a billion of dollars to obtain the knowledge taught by the object lessons" of the earthquake of April 18, 1906. From the top of Nob Hill on Christmas Day of the same year he surveyed nearly nine square miles of ruins with only here and there a sign of rehabilitation. A year later he climbed Nob Hill again and a wonderful transformation had occurred: more than 5,000 buildings were going up and the hiss of escaping compressed air and "the rattat-tat of the machine riveter" were incessant.

What lessons had the architect and builder learned from their inspection of the ruins? Professor REDWAY discussed the subject with them, and having had a personal experience with one severe earthquake in San Francisco, that of October 21, 1868, his views of how the city should be rebuilt to escape disaster when the next earthquake comes are entitled to respectful hearing. That San Francisco will be shaken at intervals is to be presumed from the fact that the San Andreas fault underlies it: light shocks have been of frequent occurrence, and there have been two great earthquakes in less than forty years.

Professor REDWAY assumes it to be generally understood that the safest building in an earthquake is the steel cage construction, although it may run up to twelve stories and even higher; but as the cost of this design is too great to be used for dwelling houses, and even for most office and store buildings, he deals chiefly with the precautions to be taken to insure the safety of stone, brick and frame constructions. He lays down as the rule of first importance that to escape collapse "a building must vibrate as a whole"; if it vibrates "in segments" it will sustain serious damage in any vigorous shock. Therefore it is imperative that there should be these characistics in the new buildings:

Foundations so strong and well bonded that they act as a unit. Well built interior transverse as well as longitu

dinal walls. Mortar containing about 20 per cent. of cement. Lateral walls tied by means of joists or by tron

Trussed roofs with tie rods for the lower chords.

Professor REDWAY believes that those Stanford University buildings that were supposed to be earthquake proof, or at least were designed to withstand severe shocks, would have escaped dismantling and demolition if tying rods had been used liberally in their construction. The Palace Hotel, in which there were many cross walls and iron rod reenforcements, suffered comparatively little damage, although built of brick faced with stone. The common impression that wooden buildings should not be put up in an earthquake zone because they would be the first to collapse is rejected by Professor REDWAY, who maintains that if there is a solid foundation and the building is securely fastened to it, not divided into segments at the junction of stories, and the roof timbers are trussed or tied, it will be "almost the

struction.

ideal for a dwelling" in an earthquake

district. Concerning reenforced concrete

the earthquake taught no lesson, as the

method is very modern, but that the

San Francisco architects have great faith

in it we judge from the number of con-

crete buildings now in course of con-

Light and Shade in Tennessee. If later returns don't give the lie to their elder brethren, the white is above the red in Tennessee. Governor PAT-TERSON wins, and the scarlet poll of the Hon. EDWARD WARD CARMACK is veiled in eclipse.

The world can hear and bear this with composure, but who can bear the report that the Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES, M. C., has been defeated by a youthful upstart, that the House of the Sixty-first Congress will be bare of that exuberant tropical plant? For six terms he has represented the Sixth district, and in a larger sense all Tennessee. Now, unless, as anguished millions hope, the telegraph is a liar, the Philistines have van-

quished that victor in so many combats. If so it be, no Government seed will ever sprout in Tennessee; no tobacco plant show itself above ground. JOHN WESLEY GAINES has taken agriculture by the hand, promoted all unprotected

lines and supply rolling stock, but all of industries and virtues, spoken in the the plant supplied by them was to be House at least three times a day during the session and outside every day and evening. He will be missed. He will State assistance usually took the form of | miss himself. In this hour of doubt a guarantee of interest. We should note let our hearts be cheered by the grand old hymn:

" JOHN WESLEY GAINES. JOHN WESLEY GAINES. Thou monumental pile of brains. Proud Tennessee relies on thee JOHN WESLEY GAINES, JOHN WESLEY GAINES. JOHN WESLEY GAINES, JOHN WESLEY GAINES,

Brace up! Knock out the cursed Cains That plot thy doom! Arise, relume The torch of hope in Freedom's fanes JOHN WESLEY GAINES, JOHN WESLEY GAINES."

He will arise. It is natural for him to be on his feet. And even if he goes, he will return to us.

The Grand Young Man in Boston. The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVER-IDGE has been talking about child labor

and a national child labor law to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Boston. His beauty. youth and power of melodramatic invention deeply impressed his audience. It was a night of horrors. "At the lowest estimate," cried the Grand Young Man with his wonted restraint and understatement, "more than a million children between the ages of 5 and 14 years are being killed or ruined in American factories, mills, sweatshops and in the mines."

The dispassionate collector and student of statistics shines in that "more than a million." In numbers smaller but still round, like his periods, the Grand Young Man continues:

"Every year 10,000 die of overwork and poor food. Every year more than 200,000 reach ma turity broken in body, stunted in mind and debased in soul. We are adding to our citizenship almost a quarter of a million of degenerates every year."

So there must be a national child labor law; and BEVERIDGE is cocksure that Congress has the right to exclude childmade articles from interstate commerce. No wonder the Federationists were carried away by the torrential rhetoric of Mr. BEVERIDGE. They ought to discriminate, however, between facts and fancy. Mr. BEVERIDGE is the Upton Sinclair of the Senate.

The cry for FORABER on the stump in Ohio is already heard, -- Springfield Republican. So he is not to be exterminated, at least not until after election day.

It must have been a grand sight when the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY called on Mr. BRYAN and pledged himself to support him. With what enthusiasm, what passion, Mr. QUINCY must have sworn allegiance.

Bryan and Sullivan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: In looking over my past correspondence I find a etter of November 7, 1900, in which Mr. Bryan says: "Thank you for your telegram of condolence. The defeat was a severe one; you all did nobly. I cannot conscientiously ask dency. I led them to defeat eight years and that ought to be enough for any one man."

On his prearranged trip around the world to put him in shape for a lecturing tour, using the Democratic party as a background for self-benefit, Mr. Bryan notified Mr. Roger . Sullivan of Illinois that if he, Bryan, had to receive the recommendation of Mr. Sullivan and his Illinois delegation at Springfield for the nomination in 1908 he would not receive it. Mr. Sullivan writes, August 14, 1906: "I certainly will not resign the national committeeship, even at the demand of Mr. to lead or dictate "

And now Bryan and Sullivan sleep in the same bed, eat pie off the same plate and use the same fork. I feel an explanation is in order to pure Democracy.

J. L. Woods Merrill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.

Hunting the Origin of a Proverb. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time ago I questioned the accuracy of a statement made by one of your correspondents who attributed the

authorship of the sentiment, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," to Laurence Sterne, "Sentimental Journey," "Maria," because such information as I then had placed the origin of this entiment at a period at least 100 years prior to Sterne's birth. Unfortunately, at the time I wrote had not within reach the authorities to verify and substantiate my belief that the origin of this sentinent cannot be traced with any fair degree of cer tainty to any individual. Since my communication to you, however, I have discovered that in in his "Prémices." &c., wrote:

"Dieu mesure le froid à la brebis tondue." Then came (1503-1632) George Herbert with his "Jacula Prudentum": "To a close shorn sheep, God gives wind by meas-

After which Laurence Sterne appeared with his Sentimental Journey" (1713-68):

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." I am informed that classical scholars find in the original text of Virgil the same sentiment but phrased somewhat differently; an English equiva-lent for which would be: "Feed the lambs at ventide, when sweet vesper tempers the air." XV., under the title of Stephanus-Etlenne, says that Henricus the younger (1528-98) returned extensive travels with valuable collections of clasaical manuscripts, and from one of these old paper he may have gleaned the sentiment now under discussion, so that its origin may date far back SPRINGPIBLD. Mass., June 27.

Keep Cool.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been reading in your paper an account of an accident on a street car where the people crowding out of the car caused several injuries. If the street car companies would post in every car a placard with some such inscription as follows the number of injuries would greatly decrease:

WARNING Should the fuses blow out or should any other accident causing explosions occur. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE CAR. KEE: YOUR SEATS unless the conductor tells you to get out. Then leave the car quietly, as there is NO DANGER If you do not lose your head.

FORT RILEY, Kan., June 23. J. B. MYERS.

The Praise of Old Hickory. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can any o suppose-about Andrew Jackson, one stanza of a stanza of which I learned from my father nore than fifty years ago?

"There ain't throughout this Western nation Another like Old Hickory: He was born jest fur his siteation. A bold ruler of the free." PORTLAND, Me., June 27. KENT.

The Singer.

If song be born within your heart-Untouched by rules and schools of art. In sooth you cannot help but sing! old the bird, untrained, untaught, What music from his throat is flungi , the song, by you unsought,

Will fall in sweetness from your tonened

If song within your breast is born-Not all the strife of street and mart. Nor cold neglect, nor smile of scorn, Can drive the magic from your heart. Though years that come and years that go Their burdens to your soul may bring. Through all the work, through all the woe. The singer cannot help but sing.

DENIS A. MCCARTRY.

PROGRESS IN A LAND FRAUD CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- In Criminal Court No. 1, in the District of Columbia, Mr. Frederick A. Hyde and Mr. Joost H. schneider have been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States out of large tracts of public lands. The offence for which these gentlemen have just been tried, in company with two others, Mr. Benson and Mr. Dimond, who were found not guilty of the charges preferred against them, was discovered in November, 1902. For nearly six years the case has dragged its way through the courts, meeting stubborn opposition in its every stage, and the end has not yet been reached. Motion

for a new trial will be argued next fall. The theory of the whole land fraud business is exceedingly simple. In some cases men are known to have secured title to publio lands by fraudulent methods; in other cases men are generally believed to have done so, while in other cases there is only ground for suspicion. The theory is that offenders, whether known or suspected, should be tried promptly, and if found guilty should be punished and the stolen lands be recovered by the Government. The fact is that such a proceeding is extremely diffioult by reason of the confusion and the laxity of our general land laws. The opportunity for fraudulent practices lies broadly open. Hundreds of more or less espectable scamps have taken advantage of t, and with the profits derived from their activities they fight the suits brought against them under laws which offer excellent opportunities for the escape of criminals. In his message of December, 1905, Mr.

Roosevelt said: The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish

Numerous efforts have been made, by the introduction of bills, to effect an improvement in the laws, but the efforts have been feeble and therefore unprofitable. There are obstacles, possibly certain political lions, which bar the way to a correction of the general laws, and it is probable that by the time any new laws are made the lands will have been absorbed. The Reclamation Service is rescuing a part of the public domain, and the reservation of forest areas and mineral areas is saving other tracts for their proper owners, the people of the United States.

The attorney for the Government in the Hyde-Schneider case says:

While the investigation leading up to the indictment and trial and the trial itself have cost the Government a great deal of money, the beneficial esults to the land department in the future administration of the public land laws are simply

The last vestige of the conspiracy which originated on the Pacific Coast about ten years ago has low been utterly destroyed. It is not likely that other similar schemes will again be attempted. As a net result there will be restored to the Government something over 100 000 acres of public lands which were selected under the fraudulent practice charged in the indictment in this case.

This is good as far as it goes, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Pugh's opinion of the results will be supported by the developments of the situation. Much has been done if the evil has been suppressed, and there will be no grumbling over the cost of the operation. Nevertheless there are a few millions of good American citizens who would be pleased if some of the old offenders could be put behind the bars for a few years, their ill gotten gains taken from them, and the stolen land restored to its rightful owner, the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If geniusart at least-be insanity, how about the men who simply crown an edifice to which many contribute? Leonardo is, let us say, crasy. But his reformation or revolution in art is demonstrably a mental synthesis of the earlier Florence. He is a perfectly eed a necessary culmination of an ecumulated tradition. If not he, then another like him. It follows that every previous artist in Florence was more or less frantic, that the age also daft, and that art is a disease, perhaps one ause of the madness of the Renaissance.

Raphael, when he copied Leonardo, was of course also insane; and Rubens as well, and Rembrandt. For both of these men were indebted to Leonard for something. And as in art we have not yet got the Renaissance out of our blood, we are to-day the same sad case as the Renaissance The Middle Ages being notoriously violent, and

lassical antiquity, either actively in Gre sympathetically in Rome, being artistic (i. e., dis-. why, as the late C. D. Warner said of the New England climate, is so much said about it and erence-or for our friends the Socialists. But perhaps Leonardo was ordinary.

Referred to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a work entitled "Extraordinary Popular Delusions," by Dr. Charles Mackay, published in London in 1841, an account is given of the so-called witchcraft delusion which prevalled in New England in 1692, and work. Dr. Mackay says that "more than 200 per work. Dr. mackay says that more than 200 per-sons were thrown into prison. They were of all ages and conditions in life, and many of them of exemplary character. The most horrible part of this lamentable history is that among the victims there was a fittle child only five years old Some women swore that they had seen it repeatedly in company with the devil, and that it had bitter them often with its little teeth for refusing to sign compact with the evil one. It can hardly in crease our feeling of disgust and abhorrence whe we learn that this insane community actuand executed a dog for the same offence."

Upon what contemporary authority rests the a five-year-old child and a dog for the crime of

Tent Shows of Old New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "H. F. F." mistaken when he says that there was a circu under a tent on the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Before the hotel was built its site was occ Franconi's Hippodrome, but this was under a roof not under a tent. It was used as a place for charle races and foot races by members of the old volun teer fire department and for other athletic sports. The old time circus under a tent was on a lo now occupied by the American Bible Society, on Fourth avenue, from Eighth to Ninth street, and extending through to Third avenue. Here every season in the early '50s'was to be found Van Amburg with his trained animals and horses. Another ! that was sometimes used by the smaller al pitch their tent on was the triangular piece of ground now occupied by Clinton Hall, on Astor place and Eighth street, just west of Fourth avenue Barnum's circus showed under canvas about ten o twelve years ago at the old Polo Grounds, Fift avenue and 110th street. OLD NEW YORKER. NEW YORK, June 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How can any body doubt the legend of Betsy Ross, which, with so much other fairy book stuff, is part of the strange composition called "American history" and taught in our schools? If Betsy's grandchildren reduced er story to writing in 1857, as stated in Sun, the meanest sceptic should ask no further proof. Evidence recorded only eighty years or so after the alleged event is good as wheat and should be regarded by all good patriots as strictly conrary with the event-or vain imaginati PHILADELPHIA. June 27.

A Sentence That Wearies One Reader TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are you no good sentence and means something, but it is over vorked and weary and wofully wants a rest.

NEW YORE, June 28. E. H. HORWOOD.

Education.

Knicker-The man who puts his children through college deserves a great deal of credit.

Bocker—And the man who puts his daughter through cooking school is a martyr.

LE GRAND BAIN CHAUD.

An Exciting International Episode in Paris Hotel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some have revealed to you secrets of the bath in France, and before the subject is taboo I wish to submit a brief account concerning a French bath which was and was not.

Some years ago I was a guest at the Hotel Continental in Paris, where after a daily morning struggle with the French model (bain de siège) of the English tin nui-sance called a "tub," my yearning to feel once more washed overcame serious warnings I had received and I demanded le grand bain chaud. The chambermaid who had each morning brought in the tin scoop half filled with water, and who called that morning to ask if I was ready for the bath, fell back manifest horror, which I naturally attributed to my bad French.

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed. "Not le grand bain chaud! Never!" "Sure," I said, and she again recoiled with manner of being shocked, which I found difficulty in reconciling with her morning custom of observing my preparation for the tub to an extent quite embarrassing—to me. She retreated, but soon returned with valet in red jacket and high state of excitement. He asked if the startling information was true, would nothing dissuade me, would not something else do—he even suggested a "qu'ca'ta," whereby I knew he meant a "cocktall"; he was desolate, he assured ma. Did I really demand a big hot bath?

I remained obdurate. I would have not only big hot bath but a big cold bath afterward; wished to go to breakfast in France for once feeling both clean and refreshed.

The maid and the valet regarded me with

wonder not unmixed with admiration for my

courage, it seemed. They solicitously helped

wonder not unmixed with admiration for my courage, it seemed. They solicitously helped me on with my bathrobe after the manner jailers dress a condemned man on the morning he is to be hanged, and then departed to forward the list sad preparations.

But they were not altogether of a sad nature either. During the half hour they were absent I heard their voices ringing through the corridors. "Le grand bain chaud!" The riot of excited repetitions of the cry rose from lower floors, walted down from floors above; other valets and other maids came to my room and jeered at me with cautious interest: a hall boy brought me my mail (an hour earlier than usual) and apologized for his stare of wonder by explaining that he had never seen one before and wished to be able to tell his parents how I looked: a commissioner brought my morning paper even before he had read it, so eager he was to take what he evidently believed was his last look at me. Within an hour my valet and chambermaid returned and told me that all was ready. I followed them and found in the hall all the valets and all the chambermaids of the Hotel Continental arranged in an orderly procession. At the word of command given by my valet we took up our line of march, proceeded, followed, surrounded by loud cries of "The great hot bath! Make way for the gentleman who is about to great hot bath himself!"

It was well they shouted "make way," for

valet we took up our line of march, proceeded, followed, surrounded by loud cries of "The great hot bath! Make way for the gentleman who is about to creat hot bath himself!"

It was well they shouted "make way," for guests crowded out of apartments, their native politeness for gotten in their mad determination to see one incorrigibly bent on wetting himself all over. Our march led us to a set of stairways with which I was not familiar, descending to a part of the hotel behind the reading room at the back of the main court, and as we drew near the bathroom the tumult and excitement attracted a numerous party of young American gentlemen, who, I suspect, had not yet gone to bed, for they were drinking whiskey and soda by the side of the court to the left as you face the reading room.

They were much moved by the spectacle. They halted the procession to cheer me. They demanded in chorus to know "What's the matter with——", but to their own vociferous answer that I was all right my valet and chambermaid gave denial: something was exceedingly wrong with me, they said.

This noisy demonstration by my fellow countrymen attracted the curious and alarmed from as far as the Place de la Concarde, and soon I found myself the centre of interest of all Paris, as one might say, an interest none the less when my joyous compatriots lifted me on their shoulders and demanded a speech.

I took occasion to impress upon my auditors the hysienic and other advantages of the daily grand bain chawl. I spoke at some length and eloquently because some of the Americans thoughtfully refreshed me wherewith they had found refreshment.

Suddenly the keeper of the bath rushed forth tearing his hair and roundly berating my valet for the delay. Now the bath was out. The stopper would retain the water only a certain length of time—had he not discovered it only last year when he gentleman from North America had taken a bath?—and the time limit had expired. The porters who had filled the bath refused to do so again that day. In short there was no bath

that day. In short there was no bath.
"It is the mercy of the saints!" exclaimed
my chambermaid as she brought my scoop NEW YORK, June 27

Pay of City Employees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The taxpayers of New York should make an attempt employees. Outside of heads of department professional men, cashiers, &c., no city position is worth \$1.500, considering the short hours. These fortunate men work six months yearly, as compared with persons working twelve months for mer-cantile concerns. They hold life jobs—something mpossible in a mercantile house. Pay is not r uced for old age, sickness, holidays, conventions and the many days off they get. Their hours are short and they are not held strictly to time either The character of the work performed is simple no special ability or training is required. If hours were from 8:30 o'clock to 6 o'c'ock, and 5 o'clock on Saturdays, the budget would probably be reduced

\$10,000,000 a year Policemen could be had in plenty for \$1.000 for eight hours work and no grumbling; then our police force could be increased many thousands and at no additional expense. THE SUN advocates a better ookkeeping system in the Comptroller's Comptroller's office and the calibre of the bool keepers. I wonder if any of them ever earned or ould earn \$12 weekly in a mercantile house. If the pay of all city employees were reduced t \$1,500 or less, would a single man resign? The administration that will reduce salaries will be popular with all except the sinecurists.

J. H. CLARK, Taxpayer. NEW YORK, June 28.

How to Be Comfortable in Hot Weather. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As bearing upon the hot weather, a recent issue of the Scient ific American Supplement reprints a lecture before Coionei Maude, who has had extended experie in tropical countries. He points out that the actinic rays of the sun and not merely the heat are the cause of the discomfort of hot weather. fluence of the actinic rays upon the spinal nerve centres will produce all degrees of discomfort, up to vomiting and sunstroke and death.

Colonel Maude shows by actual practical results obtained by experiment that the wearing of which cuts off the actinic rays, in underwear and the linings of clothing, and red straw and other light hats produces a remarkable degree ort and safety. If the manufacturers would grasp this idea and furnish light underwear in reds, mak up summer clothing with red linings, and also straw hats in the same color, they would add much to comfort and safety. A piece of straw mat placed on the bed beneath the lower sheet on hot nights will be found remarkably comfortable. allowing a circulation of air between the fibres of the matting under the body. C. L. WOOLLEY. BALTIMORE, June 27.

Cook for Francis Joseph. From the London Globe.

Although the Austrian Emperor eats very frugally, his Majesty pays his chief cook £2,000 a yes The court is noted for its elaborate repasts, and a French contemporary gives an amusing account of how Pere'ti-for such is the chef's name—entered the Emperor's service. Perski was formerly chef to Count Rheingaum, and one day Franc oseph, who dined at the house of the Count, was delighted with the manner in which the boar's head was served and complimented the chef Two days later an enormous packing case arrived at Schönbrunn with the Count's respects. the box was opened they found in it Perski, in good nealth but somewhat "shaken up." The Emperor accepted the present, and Perski became head of

Dogs at Church,

At the Methodist district conference held as Hartsville last month a resolution was offered by mittee on church property and unant mously adopted by the conference urging the trustees of the several charges throughout the at church during the hours of worship, such be not only a nuisance but an embarressing and dangerous nuisance.

When the Light Goes Out. Knicker-Did you see the eclipse of the sun? Bocker-No, but I am looking forward to an selipse of the limelight.

STICK!

A Faint Hearted Democratic Delegate Urged Not to Give Up the Fight.

To ram Edition of Tam Sum—Sir: In the interests of prosperity could you publish the enclosed resolutions passed yesterday by the Democrats of this place and the home of I. C. Blandy, delegate from Washington county to the Denver conven-tion? The sentiment of this meeting was that seven out of ten Democrata of this section will bolt Bryan if he is nominated.

J. H. MBALING.

Democratic County Committee County. Greenwice, N. Y., June 27.

Whereas we the Democratic electors of the owns of Greenwich, N. Y., and Easton, N. Y., being informed that our duly elected representative to the national Democratic convention to be held at Denver, Col., Mr. I. C. Blandy, is of the opinion that the nomination of William J. Bryan is assured, and believing that such nomination will be fatal to the prospects of the Democratic success, has therefore determined to absent himself from the convention and so leave this constituency

without representation;
Whereas we are of the opinion that our chosen delegate is mistaken in his belief in the certainty of William J. Bryan's nomination. and believing that there is still a fighting chance for the selection of a candidate who will unite the party and satisfy the peace loving and conservative element among the voters of the land; and desiring to be represented at Denver, so that our protest may be heard against the proposed and we believe suicidal policy of naming again as our candidate the man who has !twice led our party

o defeat, therefore be it Resolved, That we urge upon our delegate, Mr. I. C. Blandy, the importance of his being true to the trust imposed upon him by the constituency, and that his reasonable duty is to be present at the convention and in such manner as he may deem best give expres-

of this district. And further be it Resolved, That we impress upon Mr. Blandy the fact that the sentiments of the Democrats of Washington county, New York, are in accord with those expressed in these resolutions, as is evidenced by the flood of requests from representative men urging Mr. Blandy's townsmen and neighbors to prevail upon him to attend the convention and use every effort for the nomination of Govonson of Minnesota or Judge Gray of Delaware.

EDUCATING THE YOUNG.

Public Instruction Alleged to Be Diverted From Its True Purpose.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article on "The College and the Farm" is certainly excellent, but to my mind you do not go far enough. You should have started with the public school. This institution, in my humble opinion, was intended by the in the rudiments of education, and I believe this idea was carried out for years after our independence was established. Now a socalled education is thrown at the children from the kindergarten to and through a college course. What is the result?

The great majority do not appreciate the advantages of the system. it being free. and the consequence is that after their graduation from the high school they start out in life with a little knowledge of everything and

ation from the high school they start out in life with a little knowledge of everything and a great deal of nothing.

Not long since a farmer in this State asked me if I did not know of some college bred young man who would be willing to take charge of the district school, as the present incumbent, in his opinion, did not appreciate her responsibilities. She taught, besides the three Rs. Latin, French and German, dancing, music, bookkeeping and typewriting. In fact, said my farmer acquaintance, everything to make my children dissatisfied with their home and nothing to interest and instruct them in the farm life and work. "Why," said he, "I showed her a haystack in the field one day and asked her to figure how many tons it contained and she did not know how to go about that simple example. Even the stupidest boy in that very same building learned that example when I went to school." And so it is for this very reason you say to-day: "The "" farms are avoided by their own children and more and more the farmers are looking for cheap foreign labor to maintain them."

It is not my intention to decry education— it is good—it is necessary. But I do maintain that all that the Government owes to its children is the start, the three Rs. Then the child with that foundation who is bound to dearn will learn, and having learned will appreciate to the full the education it has cost something to get, and most often will turn out the desirable sort of citizen.

This is a serious subject rad a most important one. Reform in this free school question will undoubtedly be of more service to the country, nation and business in general than all the fads and fancies at present indulged in by those high in authority.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.

Licking the Editor.

From the Lordsburg Liberal In some portions of the United States it has always been a favorite pastime when a man was not satisfied with what appeared in the local paper to go and lick the editor. Some unwise guy im-ported the scheme into the Southwest recently, it was tried in El Paso, and the editor is still doing business, while the man who wanted to lick him is buried in Oklahoma. Last week an Albuquerque policeman tried it. He was six inches tailer and weighed fifty pounds more than the editor. The policeman was taken to the hospital in an ambulance, and when he recovered consciousness the nurse gave him a message from the Mayor announcing that he was fired from the police force. It is probable that the editor of the Liberal and Col. Max Frost of the New Mexican are about the only editors in the Territory whom it would be safe for an ordinary man to try to lick.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. Blindness, though counted among the most pitla-ble of human afflictions, is evidently conducive to

According to a report by Oscar Kuestermann, superintendent of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind, four out of 250 persons received at the shops during the last year are more than 100 years old: fifteen men and four women are more than 80 old; forty-two persons have attained an age between

so and so years.

Every one of these aged blind persons is earning his own living and is entirely self-supporting. ng his own living and is enurely self-supporting. Those more than 100 years of age are in full posses-tion of their faculties and are daily turning out baskets and other forms of willowware.

Many Names of Hingham's Hall.

From the Boston Heruid. Hingham has one hall with three names, the argest in the town and the one where all the town business is transacted, where Company K. Fifth tegiment, M. V. M., has its armory, and whe Hingham Agricultural Society holds its delibera-

The hall has the distinction of having three names: Hingham Town Hall, the Armory and Agricultura Hall. If it is a public performance or town meeting then the notices read, "At the town hall"; if it is a rose and strawberry show or an agricultural m ing, then they read, "At Agricultural Hall," Company K is drilling or entertaining its friend the invitations say, "At the armory." No other hall in Plymouth county has so many official titles

Comparisons.

Demanding Bryan as of yore. Twould be a strange campaign, it seems, If he were not to run some n When years ago these voices called.

The People's mouth one could not miss;
While Bryan's lips were opened so:

Two voices echo in the land

The voter's stretched apart like this;

To-day the voices 'rise, for they Like contributions seem a part Of all campaigns in modern times At least they're present at the start. Loose talk leaps forth and smites the air Like soft soan spluttering in the vat. And when we look behind the sound, 'Tis Bryan's mouth that looks like that:

The other voice? A still, small wall, Unite the roar of yesteryear, Drifts weakly on the warm June air. And one must hearken would be hear. mark the change that time has made The mouth that once raised all the fuss-

(At loost it was the largest th

0

The People's mouth—now opens thus: CHARLES R. BARKES

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The Det and Dush System Said to He the Invention of Stephen Vall.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days since THE SUN referred to the will of Stephen Vail, who died in 1884, and stated that "it was at his homestead where Mores conducted the experiments which resulted in his invention of telegraphy."

in his invention of telegraphy."

I beg your permission to correct an error into which your reporter has no doubt unintentionally fallon. Judge Stophen Vall. my grandfather, lived at and owned the Speedwell iron works, about one mile north of Morrietown, N. J.: at the time one of the most grandfather that the one of the most grandfather that it is not of the kind in the country. It was in one of the buildings connected with the works that my father, Alfred Vall (the financial and scientific partner of Morse in the invention of the electric telegraph). in the invention of the electric telegraph), was occupied, with an assistant—an approxitie—in the effort to reconstruct into a practical apparatus the original crude med of Morse. All efforts to accomplish this failing, he

alone and absolutely unaided by Mores (who was in New York) devised the dot and dash system, but because of his contract with Morse, the terms of which obliged him to perfect the Morse system, in which name the patents had been taken out and paid for by Alfred Vail, he was forever debarred from making any claim to the invention, which has always been known to the world at large

as "Morse's."
At that date, 1837-38, the owner and editor of THE SUN was Mr. Moses Y. Beach, a warm friend of my grandfather and of my father. and in THE SUN of about the middle of January, 1838, will be found a description of the first public exhibition of the operation of the telegraph, given in the Speedwell works, on January 10 and 11 of that year, written by

Mr. Beach, who was present.

An article was written by Mr. Beach and printed in THE SUN on September 25, 1888. printed in THE SUN en September 25, 1886, entitled, "Honor to Whom Honor Is Due," from which I quote: "We will mention a few incidents connected with Professor Morse's own experience, which we have never seen in print," and after referring to the inventor in his early imperfect experiments by Mr. Vail, the editor continues: "Affred Vail entered into these experiments with his whole soul, and to him is Professor Morse indebted, quite as much as to his own wil, for his ultimate triumph. He (Alfred Vail) it was who invented the far famed dot and dash alphabet, and he too was the inventor of the instrument which bears Morse's name! But whatever he did or contrived went chearfully to the great end. Alfred felt rewarded in seeing the gradual accomplishment of the dream."

dream.

Mr. Beach wrote in a much more recent letter to one of the family. "I was then personally acquainted with the Valls and a not infrequent visitor at the homestead in Morristown—at Speedwell. Resides I had a personal acquaintance with Professor Morse and the telegraph managers generally. My impression is that my article was at the time approved for its exact statement—never controverted."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 27.

ON VAN CORTLANDT LINKS. Serious Charge Against Two Golf Clubs

of This Town. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read a two column article in your paper of yester-day in regard to the golf players on our public links, particularly those in Van Corttande Park. In that article a great deal is said about the ignorance of the ordinary player and his violation of the rules. High praise is awarded to the so-called New York and Scottish American clubs for their efforts to preserve the ethics of the links. I, for one, in reply, wish to call your attention to what is a public nuisance, namely, the attempts of these so-calle't golf clubs to confiscate public links for their private ise. The golf links in Van Cortlandt Park are inwho wishes to play. That single players room about over the links driving balls into anybody and making a practice of stealing balls is not true. I have been playing regularly at Van Cortlands Park for eight years and I have never seen an in-stance of the kind. I have never been hit there by a

ball and I have never seen any one else who was.

The chief violators of the rules on the Van Cori landt links are the members of the New York Golf tion, but it is rapidly following in the footsteps of its predecessor. These gentlemen, by a system of in the club house, built and maintained by the city, and they conduct themselves as if that building and its equipment were their own club prop-

Moreover, by a system, half of tipping and half of terrorization, the members of the New York Golf Club have succeeded in obtaining privileges not accorded to the public. Thus, on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, when there is a long walt, everybody is supposed to receive a ticket and start at the first tee. For years many members of the New York Golf Club received laying on Saturday afternoon they would receive before going away tickets for the following Sun-day morning. I have often seen New York Golf Club players who arrived at Van Cortlands an hour ater than I did on Sunday morning present tickets twenty or thirty numbers ahead of mine. I have also seen them start at the seventh tee in direct violation of the rules. They would present tickets ertifying that they had played the hill he

hey had not played them at all. These tickets, o rse, were obtained by collusion I can give instances showing that the worst dolators of the rules on the links in Van violators of the rules on the links in Van Cort-landt Park are members of the New York and Scotish American golf clubs. Recently I was playing with two ladles, and we were holing out our puts on the ninth green. Suddenly a ball whizzed di ectly between myself and one of the ladier well known players of the New York Golf Club came up and I said to the one of them who had driven the ball, "Why did you do that?" He re plied, "You are playing a threesome and we had an entire right to go through you." Now this was an entire right to go through you.

Not true, and he knew that it was not. A twosom
can pass a threesome at any time upon stating is wish, but you cannot drive into anybody who is outling out, and you can never play any shot that

will imperil any other player. The New York Golf Club takes credit to itself for stopping foursomes. This is the wildest kind of a joke to those who are familiar with the Van Cort-lands links. It was the members of the New York andt links. It was the ministed upon playing mes at all times in defiance of the conve and rights of the public. They did this for years and when finally they were notified that they must top it they threatened to obtain the dischathe post official who had the courage to enforce the rule. Then they adopted this device: Two New York club golfers would start off from the first tee, followed by two others. At the second tee when they had passed beyond the observation of the starter they would unite in a four-some, relying upon their knowledge of the links and long custom upon their knowledge of the links and long variety to crowd their way through others who might be ignorant of the rules or too timid to assert their rights. It was also members of the New York who was also members of the New York who sot up the movement to banish all Golf Club who got up the movement to banish women from the Van Cortlandt links as a ger obstruction and compel them, if they played at all, to play at six temporary holes on the meadow west of the railroad track where the po are played. Some conservative members of the club thought that this might create too much of a stir and it was dropped. Finally, the Scottleb American club is the might be set to be such of a stir and it was dropped. Finally, the Scottleb American club is the weirdest joke of all. What would the people of Glasgow or Edinburgh say if a club calling itself the Americo Scotch should appear upon free links in one of their parks and

should proceed promptly to elbow out all the resi dents who did not affiliate with it? Nearly all the news about the Van Cortis the New York and Scottish American golf clubs.

The papers are honest, but they have been imposed upon, and it is time that this abuse of the public rights should be stopped. I have written here only of what I have seen with my own eyes over and over again.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Rebuilding Kingston.

From the Washington Post,
"Kingston, Jamaica, has almost entirely recovered from the disastrous earthquake and fire of two years ago, and sithough the catastrophe was de-

years ago, and aithough the catastrophe was de-piorable it taught the people of Jamaica invaluable lessons in building construction," remarked W. H. Orme, commercial agent for several large manu-facturing firms of the United States.

"The Government very wisely adopted a building law that aims at a uniform class of reconstructed buildings which more readily stand the violence of mature or fire. Steel with reenforced construction, played an important part in this recly in the case of business ho ty, it occurs to me, for Ame ron and coment manufacturers to do

ploitation.

The appeal of the people of the island for a least from the imperial Government, I am told, was successful, and this played an important part in the work of reconstruction.